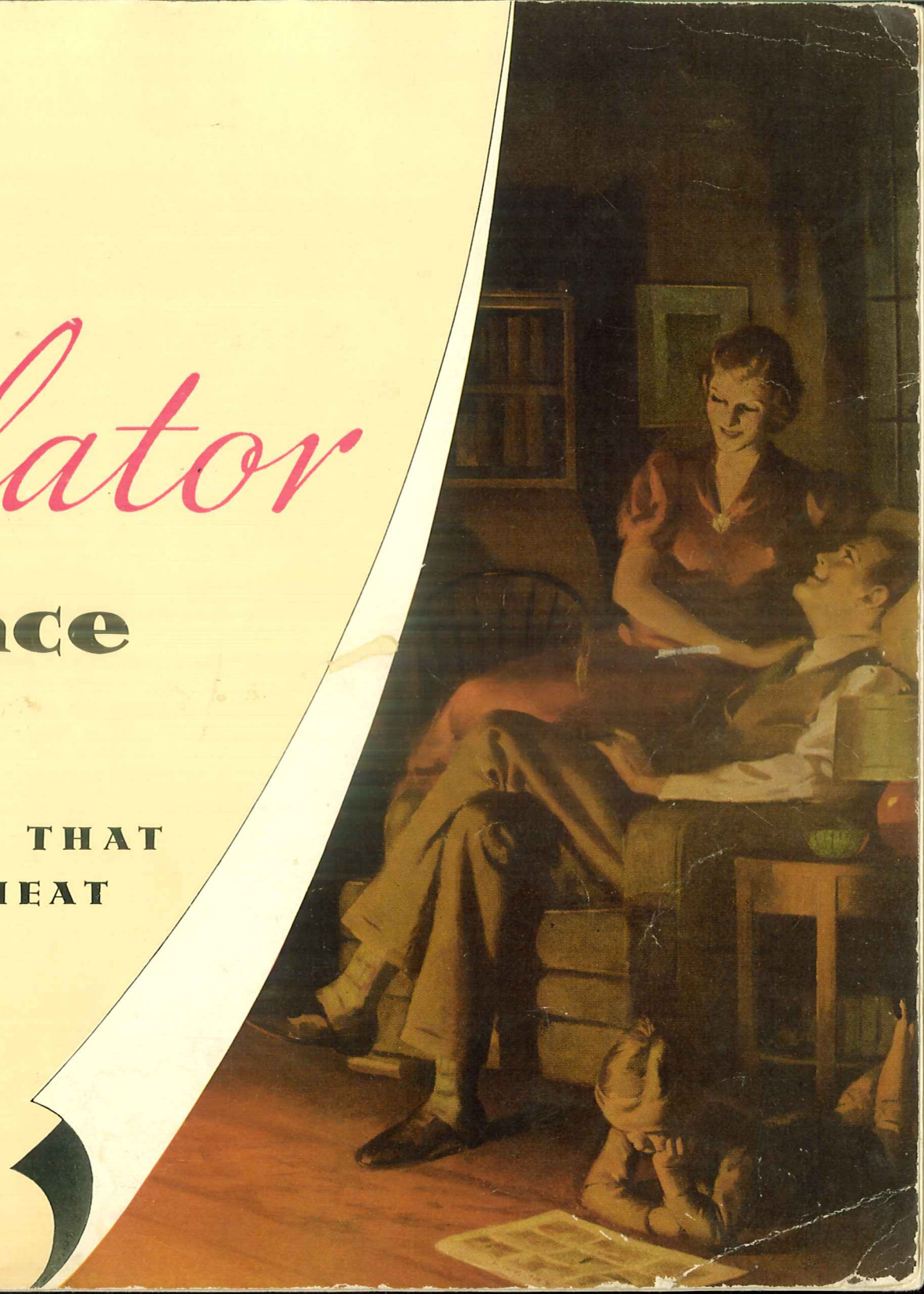
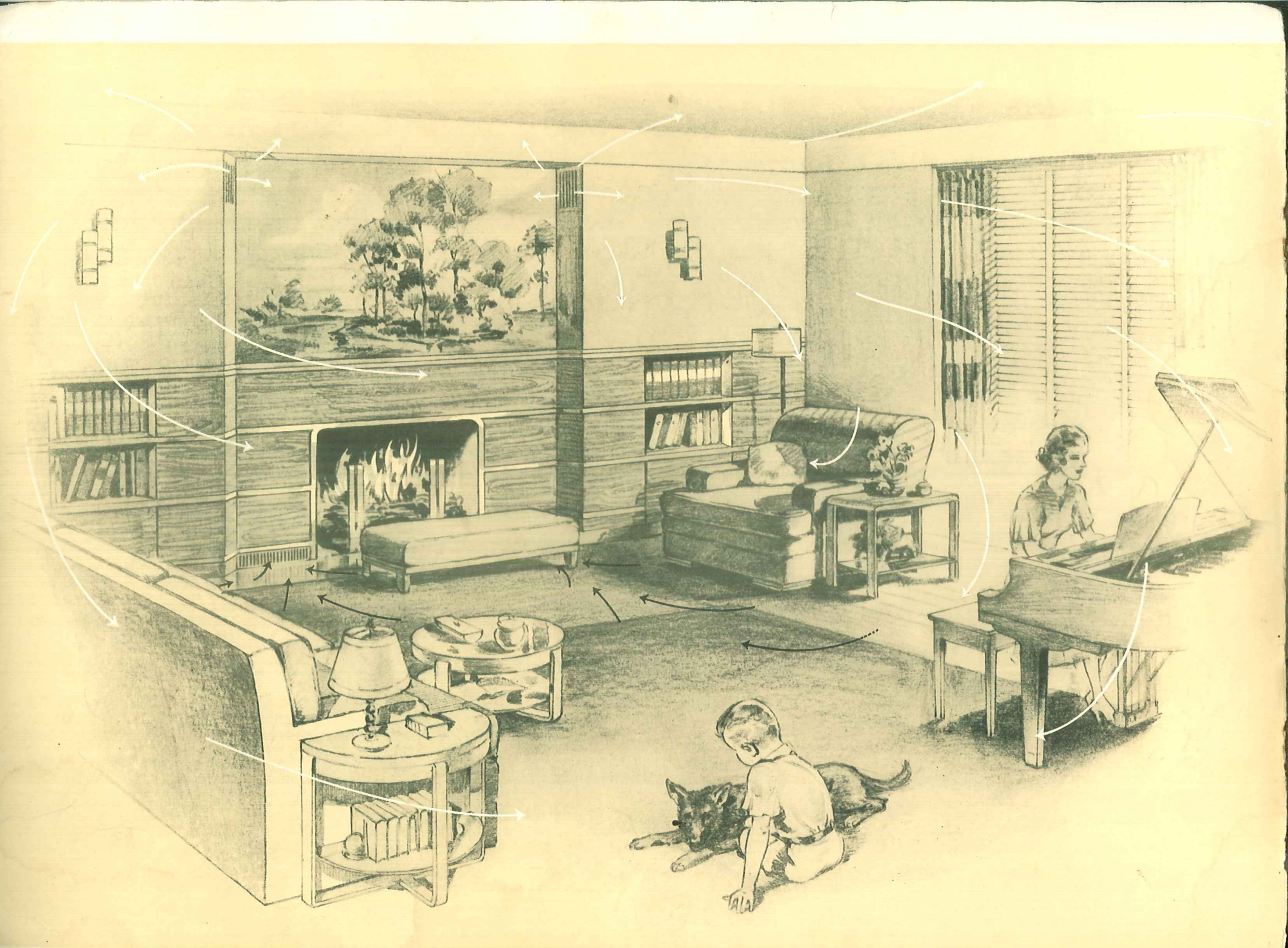


Heatilator **Fireplace**

**THE FIREPLACE THAT
CIRCULATES HEAT**





HEATILATOR Fireplace

... a New Type Fireplace for Home or Camp

Warms Every Corner of the Room

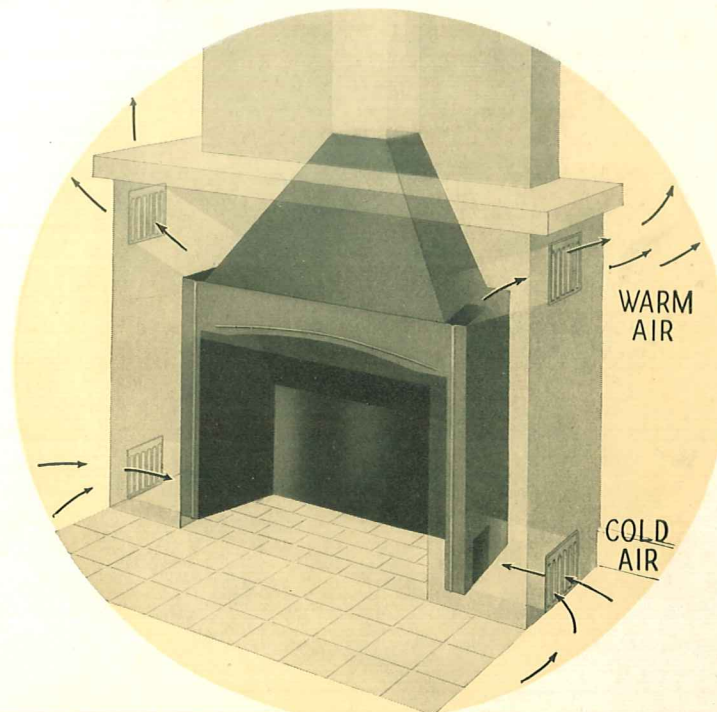
From the earliest dawn of civilization, the open fireplace has played an important part in human life. Primitive men in their caves huddled around a crude heap of piled-up stones that reflected warmth from the crackling flames. In the banquet halls of medieval kings it reached its grandest proportions — shedding light and comfort on chivalrous knights in their glistening armor. Later still it warmed log cabins in the lonely wilderness of the New World.

Decisions important in the history of mankind have been reached around the fireplace. Story and song and scientific discovery have sprung from the minds of men under its benevolent influence. Great leaders, like Lincoln, have shaped their thoughts and lives in its comforting glow. Even today, the open fireplace remains the focal point in our modern homes around which family and friends gather to enjoy their leisure hours.

Now... a Modern, Scientific Fireplace

Now and then, through the ages, practical men have contributed to the improvement of the fireplace. But the fact remains that despite these improvements most of the heat was still being wasted up the chimney — and over half the fireplaces could not be used because they smoked.

Within recent years, however, a new and improved type of fireplace has been developed which eliminates these common faults. Yet it preserves all of the well-loved and familiar charm... all the old-time romance and beauty, the homey coziness and intimate friendliness — adding to them new comfort and efficiency which are strictly modern. It is called the Heatilator Fireplace — because it is built around the scientifically designed Heatilator unit.



The Heatilator Fireplace Provides

This method of building a fireplace is not an experiment, not an untried idea. Its merits have been tried and proved over a period of years in thousands of homes and camps, in every climate, all over America. As a result, the Heatilator Fireplace has won the enthusiastic approval of owners everywhere — is recognized by architects and builders as the first practical step in making fireplaces useful and efficient.



THESE ADVANTAGES . . .

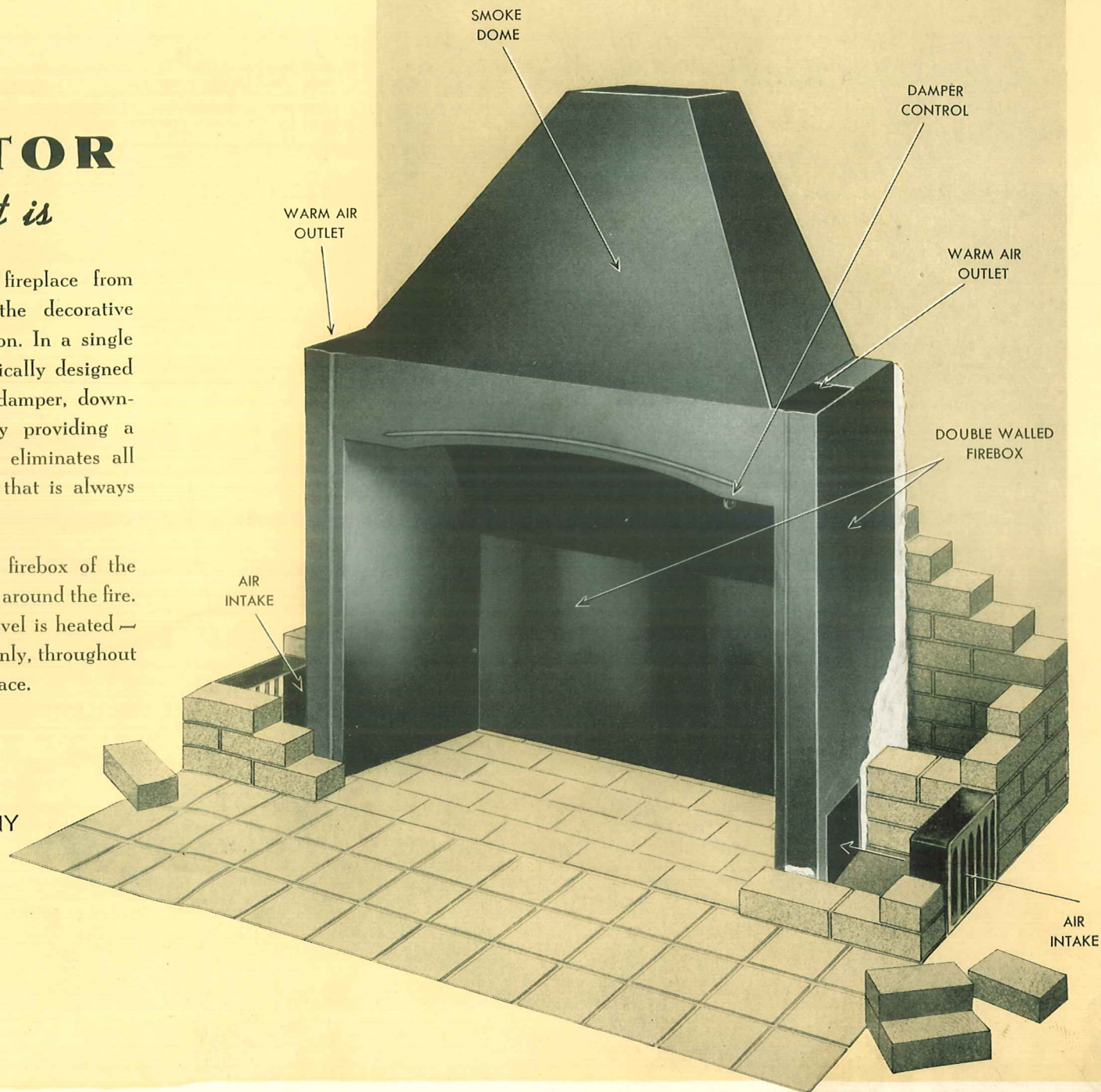
- 1** It circulates heat to every corner of the room — and even adjoining or upper rooms.
- 2** It insures correct construction and a fireplace that will not smoke.
- 3** It cuts heating costs by saving weeks of furnace operation in spring and fall.
- 4** It is the only heating equipment needed in most homes in mild climates.
- 5** It makes summer camps and cabins usable weeks longer — even for winter week-ends.
- 6** It solves the heating problem in basement rooms.
- 7** It is easier to build — without limiting mantel design.
- 8** It adds little to fireplace cost because of the saving in materials and labor.
- 9** It has been Proved Successful in thousands of homes and camps under all conditions.

What the **HEATILATOR** *Fireplace Unit is*

The Heatilator is a complete fireplace from hearth to flue, requiring only the decorative masonry to complete the installation. In a single compact unit it includes a scientifically designed and proportioned firebox, throat, damper, down-draft shelf and smoke dome. By providing a standard form for the masonry it eliminates all guesswork and the risk of failure that is always present in ordinary construction.

In addition, the double walled firebox of the Heatilator forms a heating chamber around the fire. It is here that cool air from floor level is heated — then circulated, healthfully and evenly, throughout the room — like in a warm air furnace.

HEATILATOR COMPANY
 SYRACUSE, N. Y.



What the Heatilator Fireplace Does

Circulates Heat

By using the principle of the warm air furnace, the Heatilator adds a new circulated heat to the directly reflected heat of the ordinary fireplace. This extra warmth was formerly wasted up the chimney and in unnecessary heating of the masonry. Now it extends the zone of comfort to every nook and corner of the room and even adjoining rooms. There are no cold drafts — no longer will your back freeze while your face parches.

The double-walled Heatilator firebox forms a heating chamber at the sides and back of the fire. Cool air from floor level enters this chamber where it is quickly heated by contact with the hot firebox walls. It then rises naturally, returning to the room through grilled openings in the wall. Thus every part of the room is heated uniformly and comfortably. Where desired this heat can be conducted direct through the masonry to adjacent or upstairs rooms as well.

Cuts Heating Costs

Count the weeks in spring and fall when some heat is needed — but when it is most difficult and expensive to run the central heating plant. This is the time when a Heatilator Fireplace saves you money. A little fire in the morning and again in the evening — with heat circulating throughout the house — brings new comfort and health protection. Any fuel that is satisfactory for the open fireplace can be used.

In most southern homes the Heatilator Fireplace is the only heating equipment needed for complete comfort during the cooler seasons. Thus it saves the cost of expensive heating plants that are used but a short time each year.

Will Not Smoke

The success of a fireplace has long depended upon the skill of the builder — plus a certain amount of luck. That is why over half of the fireplaces in existence cannot be used because they smoke. The Heatilator

has eliminated this risk because engineers at the factory have made it scientifically correct. Firebox, throat and flue openings are in proper proportion. The damper, down draft shelf and smoke dome are built into the unit and correctly located. In fact, all the designing is done for the builder — you can know in advance that your fireplace will not disappoint you.

Costs Little More

Saves Material and Labor

Most people would gladly pay much more for the added heating comfort and for the assurance of satisfactory service which the Heatilator provides. However, the completed Heatilator Fireplace actually costs but little more than one of ordinary construction. This is because the unit comes complete from hearth to flue. No firebrick is needed for the back or sides of the firebox. You do not have to pay for a separate damper or smoke dome.

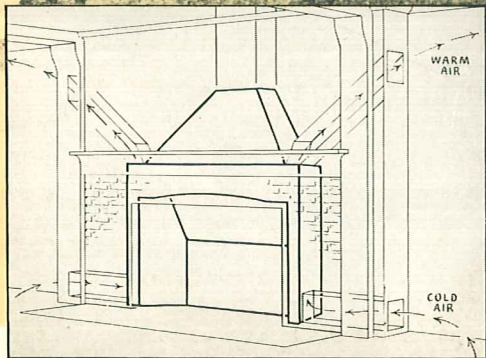
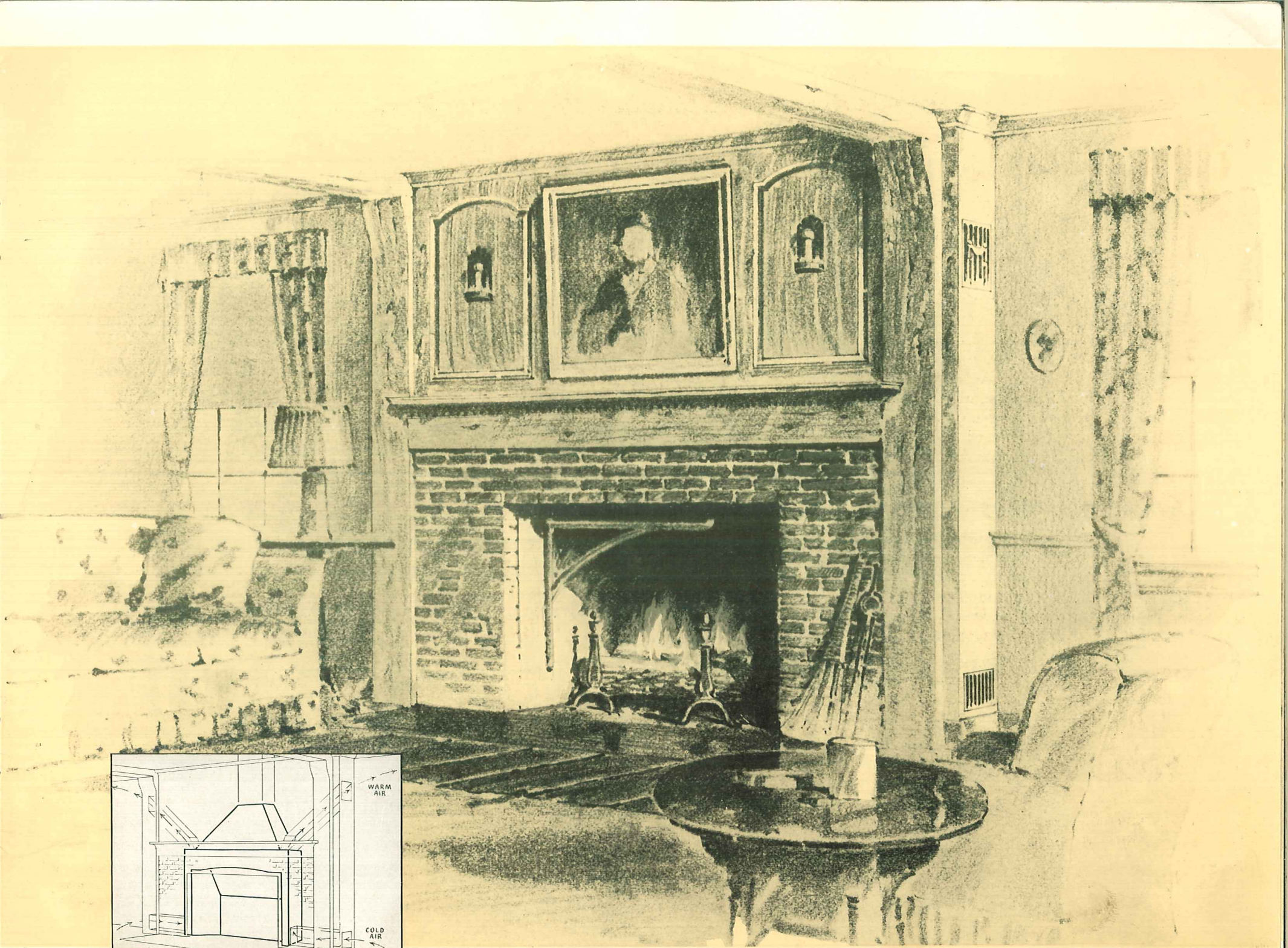
More — the mason saves time and labor when he builds your fireplace around this metal form. Construction is simplified — less masonry is required. When you deduct these savings from the cost of the Heatilator itself, you will find this improved type of construction adding but little to the cost of your fireplace.

Ask Your Dealer

Your building supply or lumber dealer will gladly arrange for you or your architect or builder to inspect a Heatilator. If not in stock, we will ship him a unit from factory or nearby warehouse subject to your approval — without obligation.

Additional Heatilator information or assistance with special fireplace problems may be obtained by writing to Heatilator Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sand mould brick blends charmingly with this natural wood Early American mantel with high paneling to the ceiling.



Build **Any Style Fireplace**

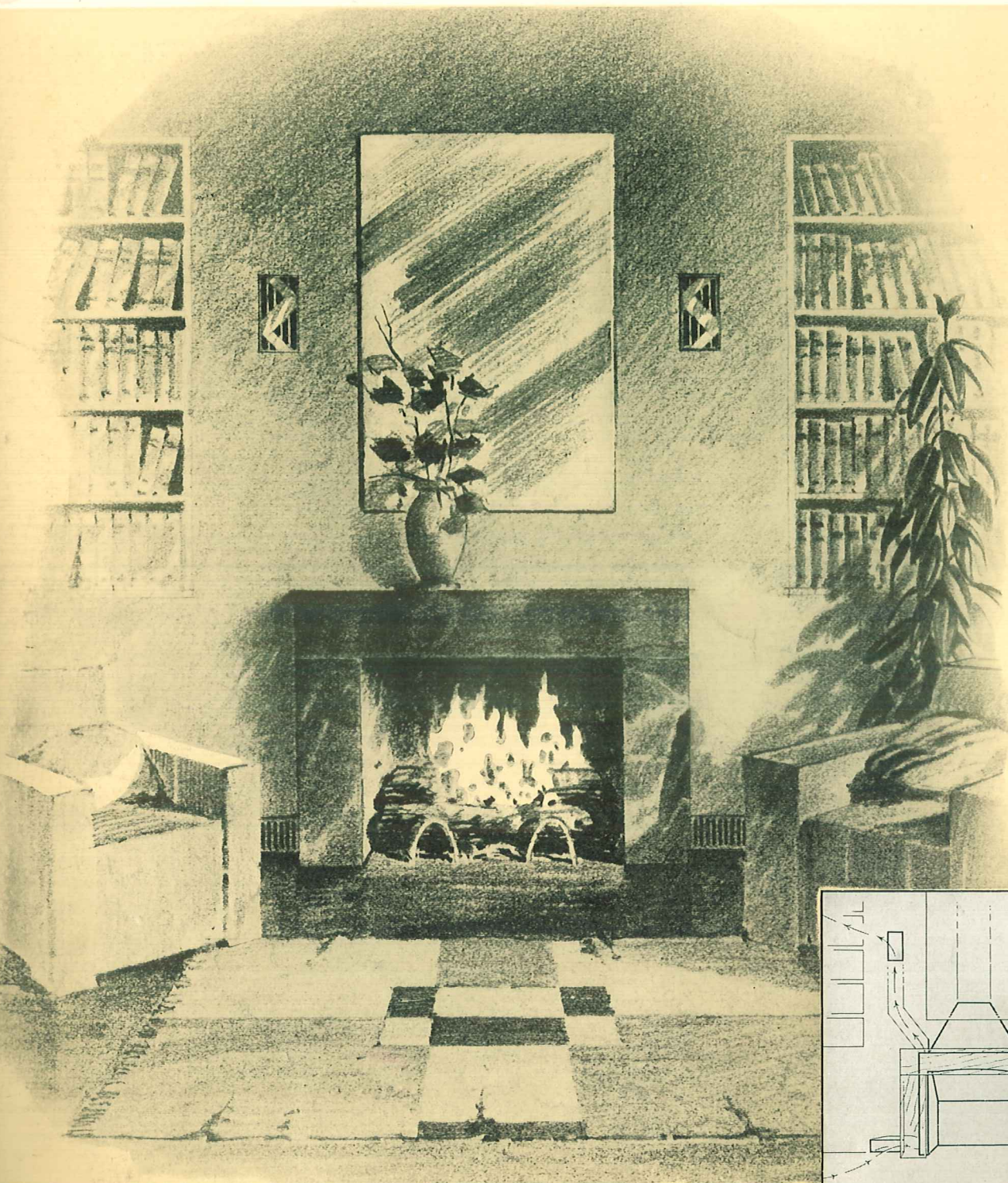
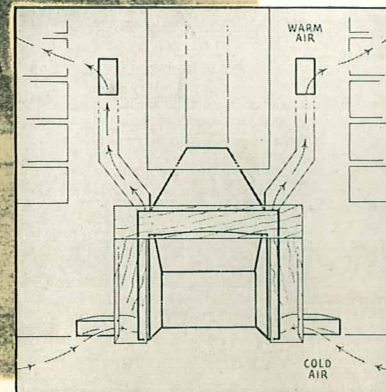
The Heatilator is a built-in structural part of the fireplace — not an addition to it. Practically hidden in the masonry it puts no limit on the architectural style of the mantel or the type of masonry that is used. Thus your fireplace can be Colonial, Georgian, Tudor, Early American or any design desired and can be built of brick, stone, tile or other materials.

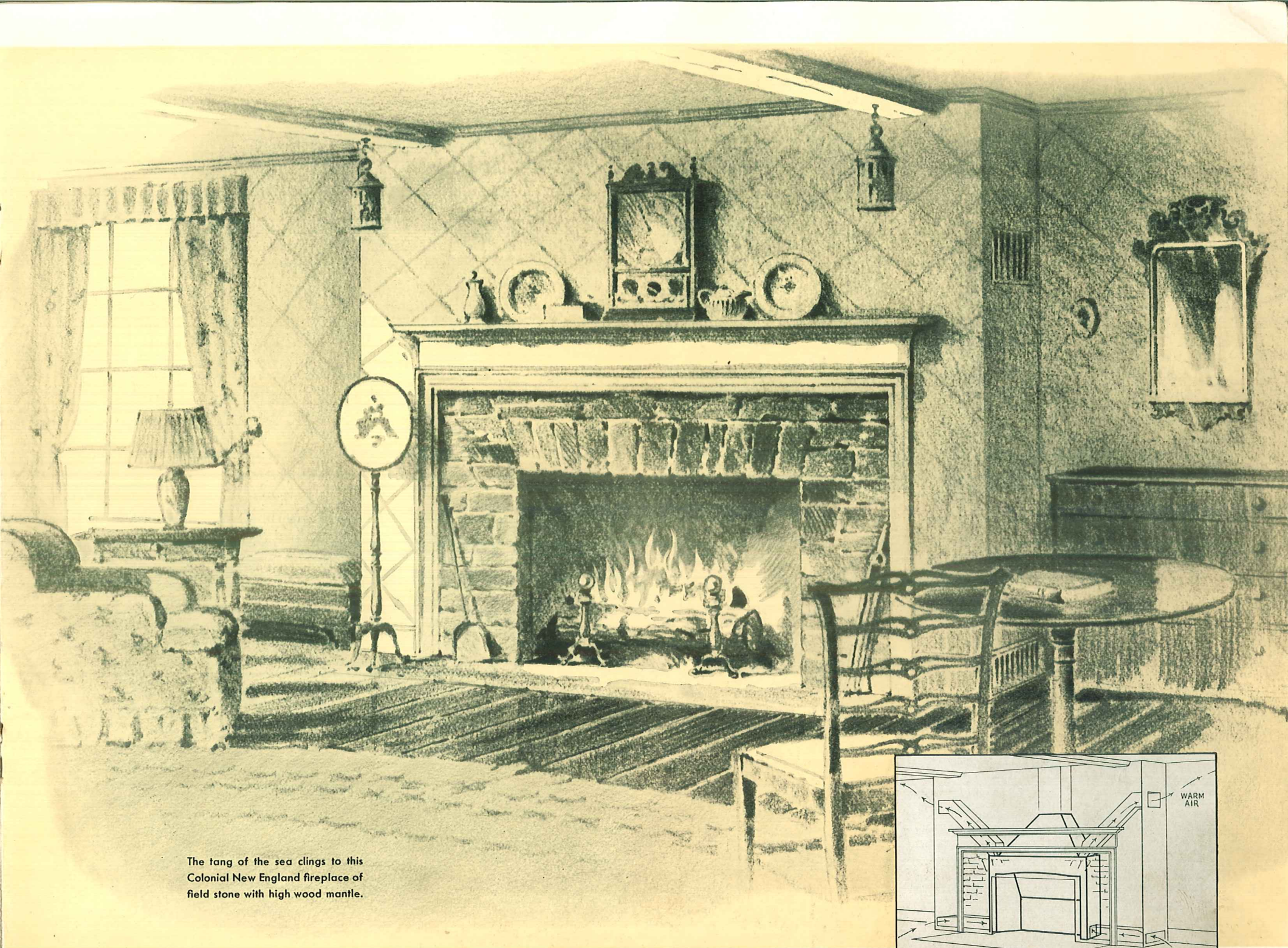
Grilled Openings Blend into Mantel

Only the air intake and outlet grilles indicate that your fireplace is built this modern way — and they are easily placed to blend harmoniously into the general design. Where the mantel projects sufficiently these grilles can be located out of sight in the ends of the chimney. If the mantel is flush with the wall, the intakes can be located in the baseboards on either side of the fireplace — with the outlets high above the mantel itself. In fact, the position of the grilles can be adapted to meet practically any requirement as illustrated on the pages of this book.

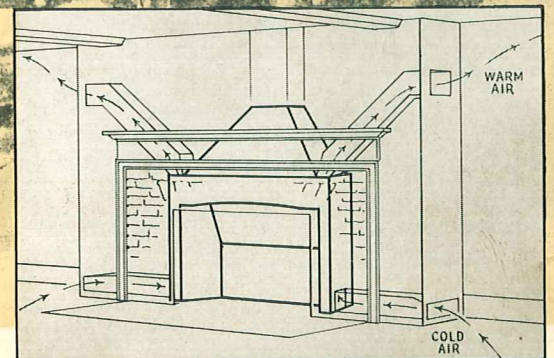
If your present fireplace cannot be used because it smokes — or the firebox needs relining — ask your mason about rebuilding it around the Heatilator. In most cases the chimney will accommodate the unit without difficulty and the installation can be made easily and quickly. The extra comfort and freedom from smoke will be well worth the moderate additional cost.

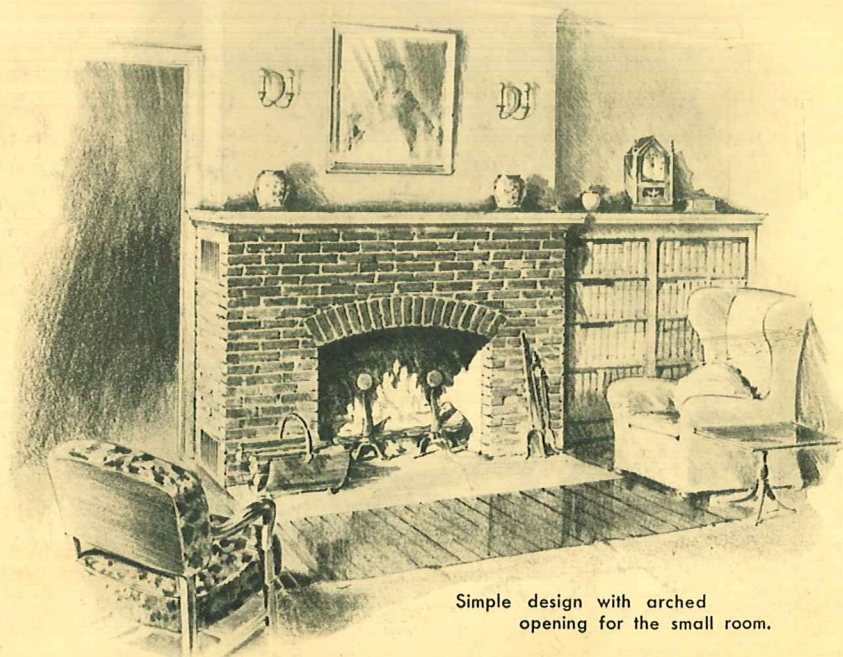
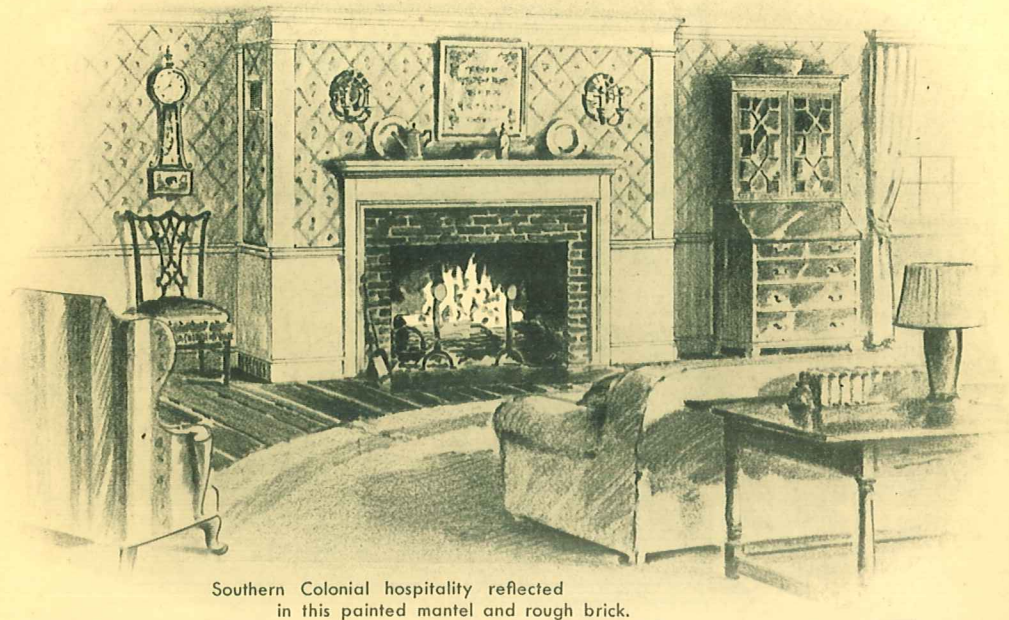
Marble or composition material makes this fireplace a focal point of beauty in the modern home.

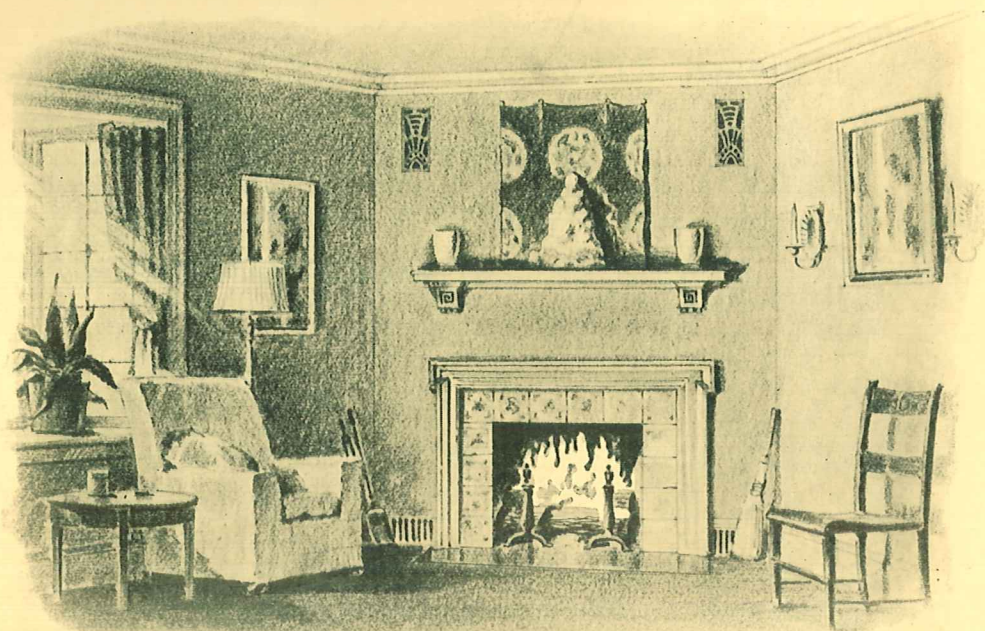




The tang of the sea clings to this Colonial New England fireplace of field stone with high wood mantle.







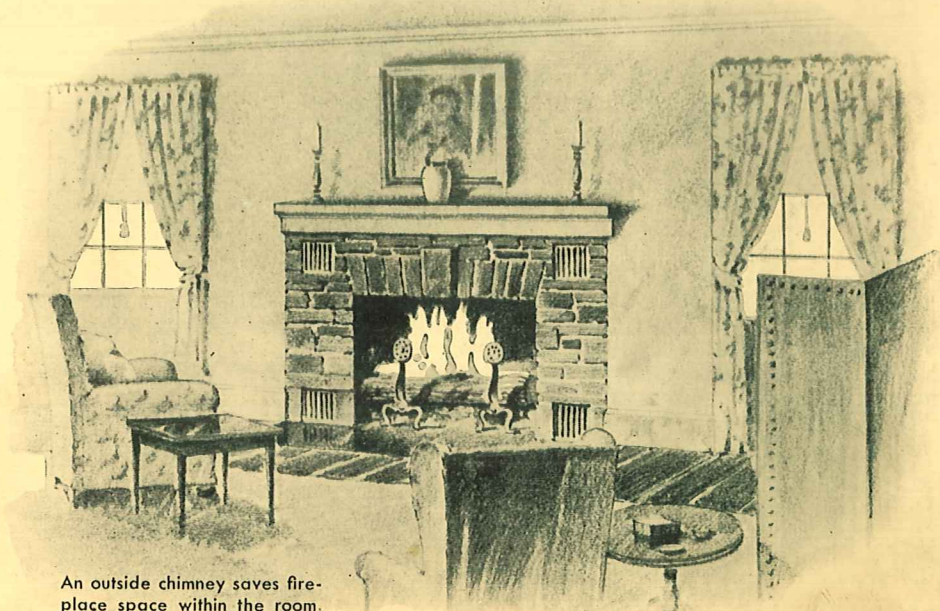
A cozy corner fireplace faced with quaint Dutch picture tile.



Knotty pine and Old Virginia brick provide charm and dignity in the paneled Colonial room.



Interesting mantel treatment—with warm air outlets located in the recessed bookshelves.



An outside chimney saves fireplace space within the room.

Makes Summer

Camps and Cabins

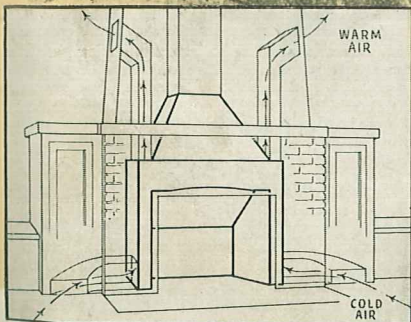
Usable Weeks Longer

There is no place where the open fireplace plays a more important part than in a summer camp or cottage. Indoor activity centers around its crackling logs and glowing embers. At the same time it is usually the only source of heat and must provide living comfort on cool days and nights. The inefficiency of the ordinary fireplace limits the enjoyment of camp life to the two or three warm summer months. The Heatilator Fireplace materially extends this time.

A Wise Investment

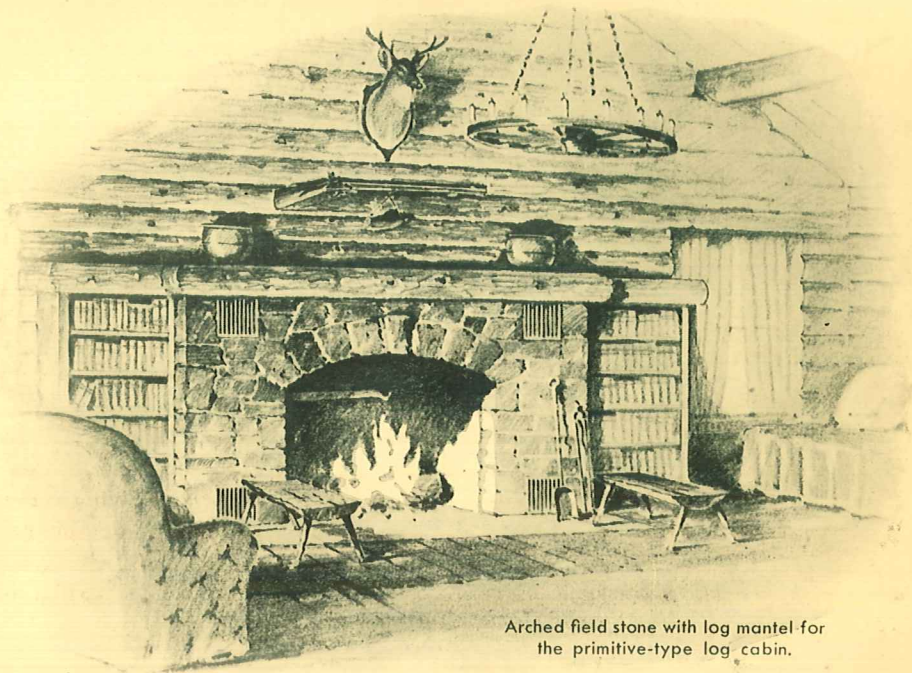
It is no wonder, then, that owners say the Heatilator Fireplace is the wisest investment in camp comfort and enjoyment. Its circulating heat, spreading throughout the room and adjoining rooms, adds weeks to the outdoor season. Now they can open their camps earlier in the spring — and keep them open later in the fall. In fact, many owners find their Heatilator Fireplaces enable them to use their camps on winter week-ends for winter sports.

If you are building a cottage at the shore or a cabin in the mountains, you, too will want the extra comfort that the Heatilator provides — at so little extra cost. Or, if your present fireplace prevents full use of your camp, it can probably be rebuilt around the Heatilator and pay big dividends in increased pleasure.



The rising lines of this fireplace with exposed chimney make it ideal for the large lodge or clubhouse.





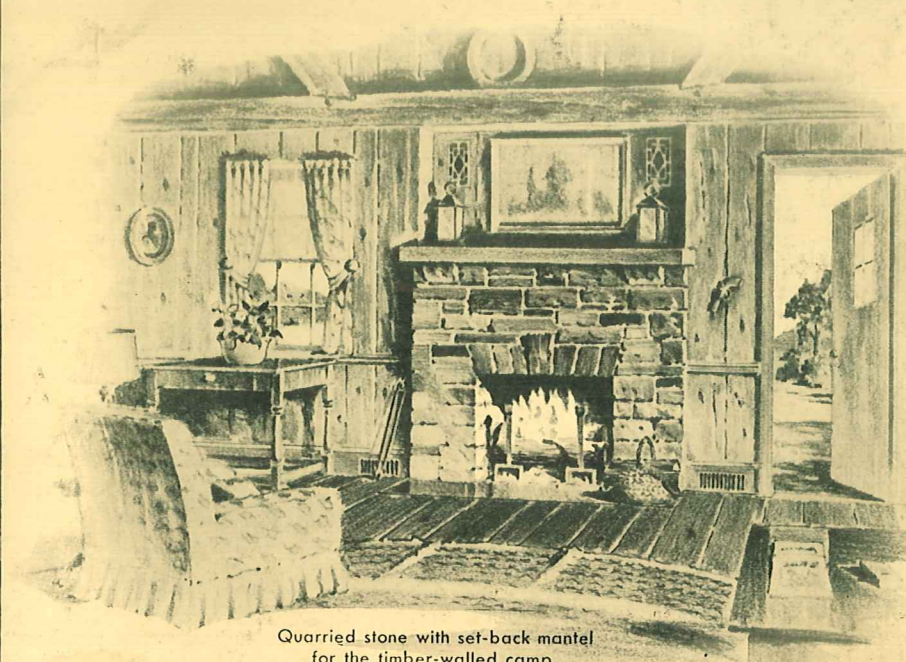
Arched field stone with log mantel for the primitive-type log cabin.



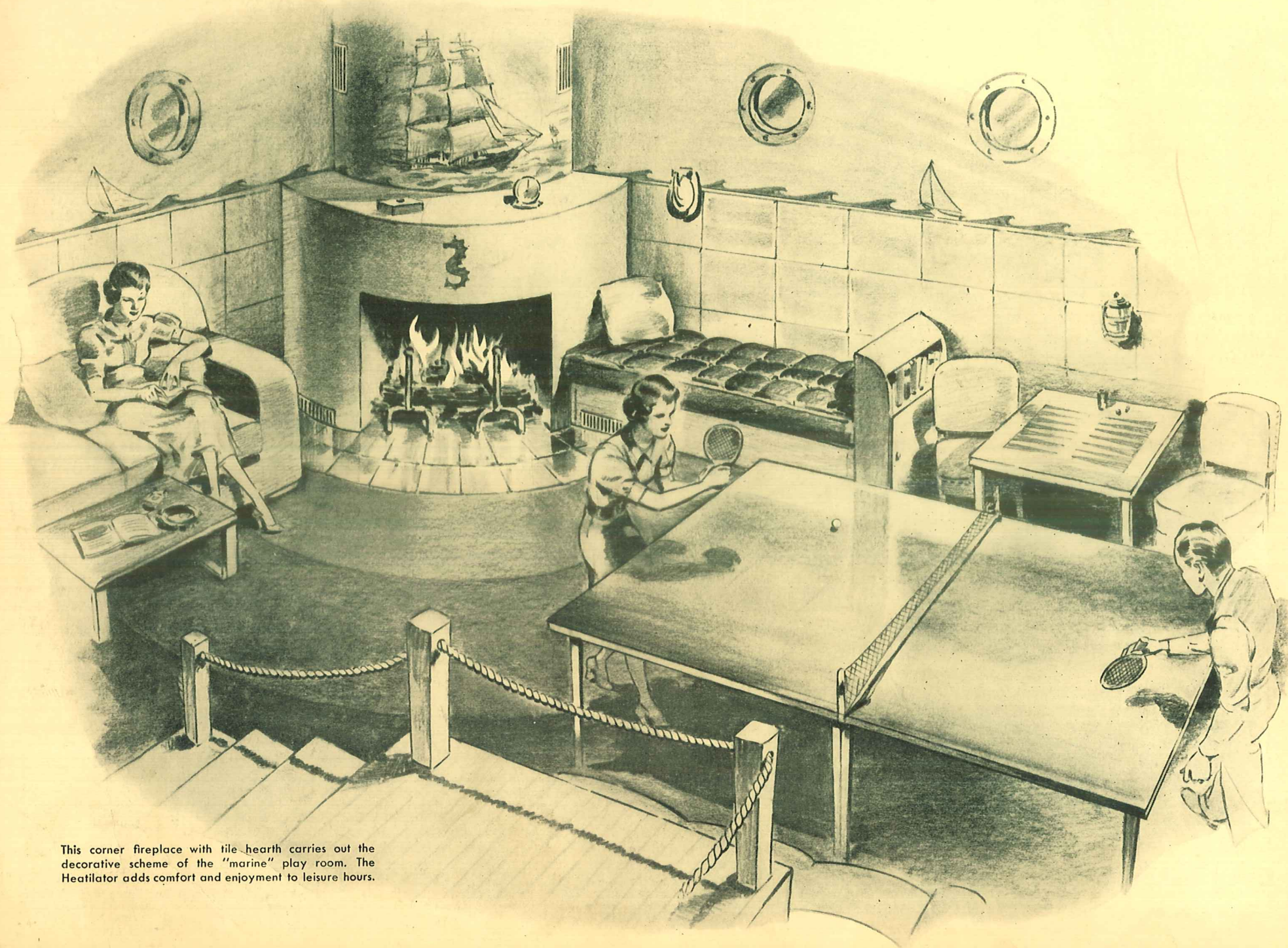
Wave washed cobblestones are easily obtained and are well suited for the seashore cottage.



The warm air outlets of this cabin fireplace are extended to heat rear and upper rooms.



Quarried stone with set-back mantel for the timber-walled camp.



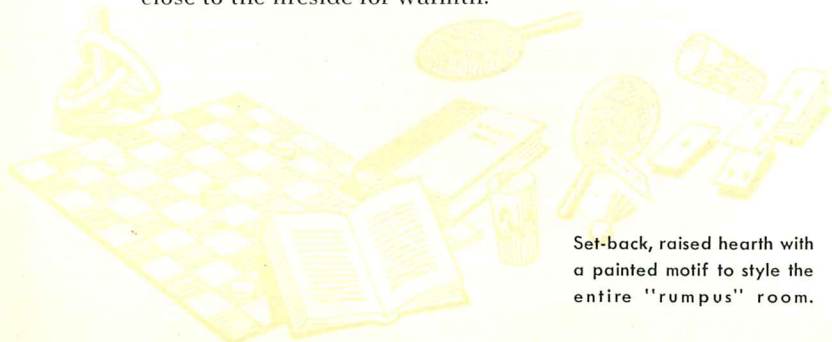
This corner fireplace with tile hearth carries out the decorative scheme of the "marine" play room. The Heatilator adds comfort and enjoyment to leisure hours.

Solves the **Heating Problem** **in Basement** **Recreation Rooms**

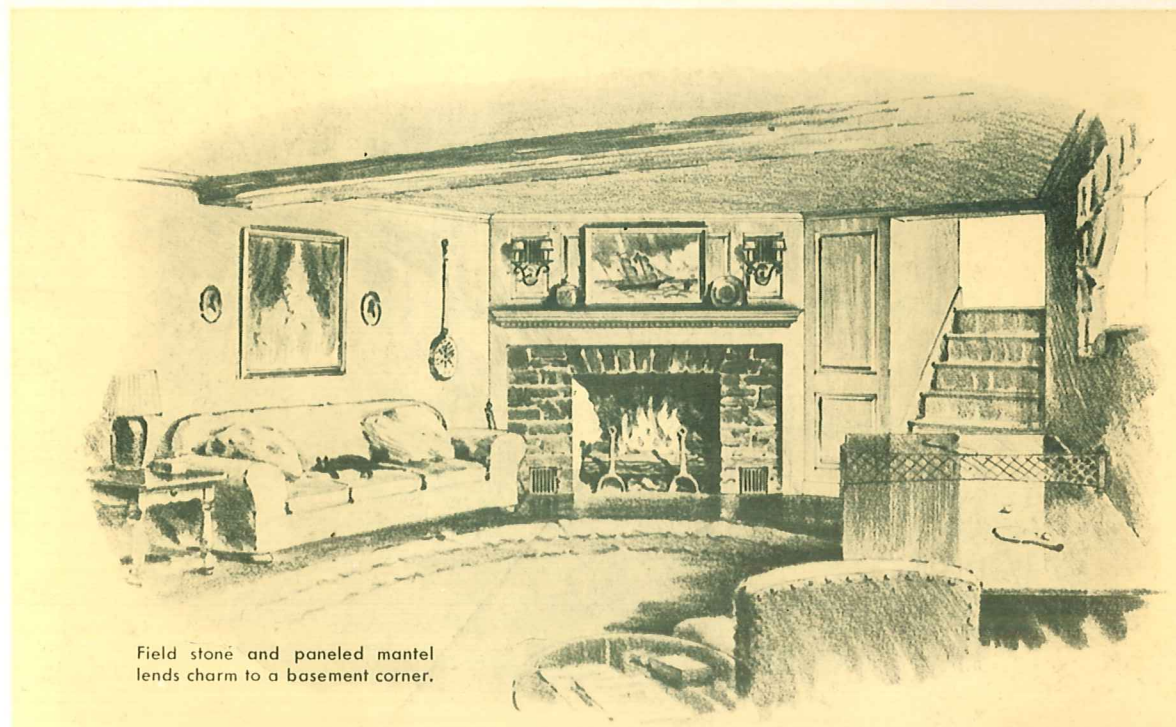
Any architect or heating engineer will tell you that a basement recreation room presents a special and troublesome heating problem. It is difficult to force air from a warm air furnace down to basement level. And where hot water or steam heat is used, the necessary but unsightly pipes and radiators take up valuable ceiling space, mar the beauty of the room, and often prevent the decorative treatment desired.

Heats Quickly

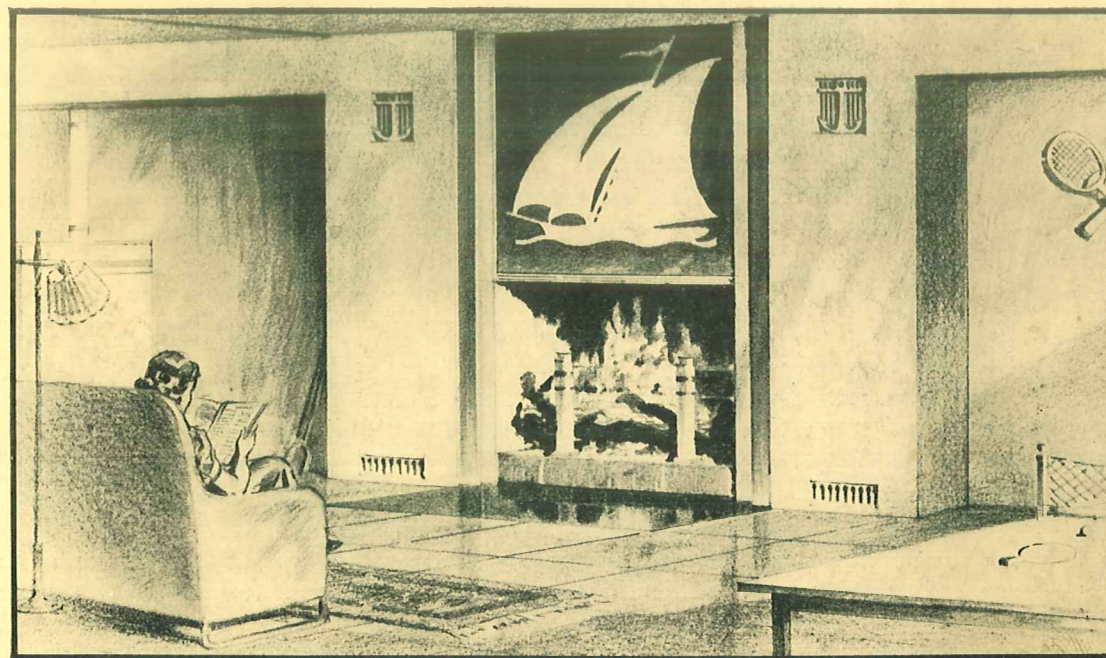
The Heatilator Fireplace ends all the heating troubles in basement rooms, providing in addition the charm and beauty of an open fire. It greatly improves the decorative effect. And it gives quick heat — circulating warm air thoroughly and uniformly to far corners. The room is made comfortably warm — ready for use — in a relatively short time. You enjoy complete use of the room — and you can make a more pleasing arrangement of the game tables and other furnishings because these do not have to be placed close to the fireside for warmth.



Set-back, raised hearth with a painted motif to style the entire "rumpus" room.



Field stone and paneled mantel lends charm to a basement corner.



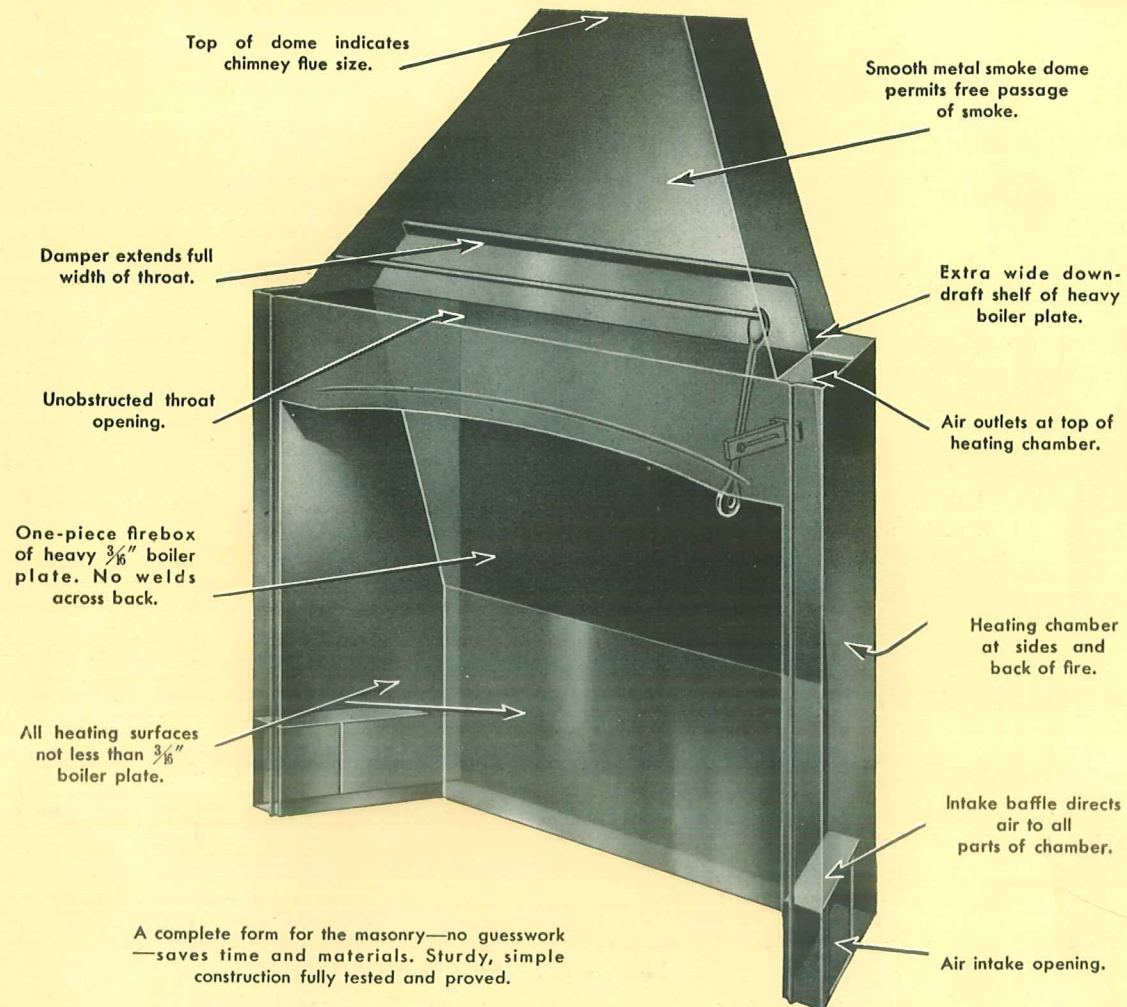
Built for **Lifetime Service**

Developed by Engineers

For many years architects and engineers have sought some way to improve the efficiency of the open fireplace. But it remained for Heatilator engineers to originate the Heatilator Fireplace — and for the first time make the fireplace useful as well as ornamental. The three main objectives behind its development were:

1. To standardize correct fireplace construction through the use of a scientifically designed form around which the masonry could be built.
2. To save and utilize the heat that had previously been wasted up the chimney and in the masonry.
3. To make this fireplace form as simple as possible, yet provide all the essential parts of a fireplace—correctly proportioned and built for lifetime service.

Two years of preliminary testing followed before the first Heatilator was offered for sale. The original design was revised and improved to produce maximum heating efficiency. Construction was further simplified with many parts eliminated as possible sources of future trouble and expense. As a result, the Heatilator is now one complete unit, including a one-piece formed firebox; a one-piece outer shell; a smoke dome which includes the down draft shelf; and a simple poker-control damper.



Built of Boiler Plate Steel

It was soon evident that the Heatilator Fireplace, because of its increased utility, would be used more than the ordinary fireplace. To insure lifetime service the firebox, down draft shelf, and all parts in

contact with the fire were built of heavy 3/16" boiler plate steel. This is the same material that has been used successfully in the finest steel furnaces under more severe and constant service for many years. And this experience has clearly proved that the use of less than 3/16" boiler plate for heating chamber walls that are exposed to fire or smoke will definitely reduce the life of the unit and create the hazard of expensive repairs.

Firebox Formed in One Piece

Equally important is the construction of the Heatilator firebox itself — for here is provided the safety of one solid piece of 3/16" boiler plate. This one-piece form eliminates the need for welded joints or seams across the back and in the lower corners that might crack or separate under intense heat. At the same time it insures a durability that cannot be obtained by the use of lighter material, even though heavily reinforced.

No Heat Taken from Dome

In early experiments, efforts were made to improve the heating efficiency by passing the air over the dome of the Heatilator in addition to circulating it through the firebox. However, actual tests prove that no appreciable increase in temperatures resulted. Since the air had already been heated to a high temperature in the heating chamber it could not pick up additional heat by contact with the cooler dome.

Even if a small amount of extra heat could be gained in this way, safety would demand that the Heatilator dome be built of the same 3/16" boiler plate as the rest of the exposed heating surface. This would mean an additional cost to the owner not justified by any increase in efficiency. So where maximum heat is needed it is most easily and economically produced by forcing a greater volume of air through the Heatilator with small electric fans made for that purpose.

No Tubes to Obstruct Drafts

Early models originally included a number of tubes or flues in the throat of the unit through which the heat was brought from the heating chamber. However, it was quickly proved that these tubes with their

necessary connections and joints would likely be the first item of repair. Furthermore, they interfered with the chimney draft by obstructing the throat, formed dead air pockets to hinder air circulation and prevented easy access to the down draft shelf when cleaning might be required. As a result these tubes were eliminated and the warm air taken directly from the heating chamber through openings at the top of the chamber itself.

Follows Modern Heating Practice

At the start the Heatilator was designed to take the cold air supply from outdoors through the back of the chimney. Now the air comes direct to the heating chamber from the room or rooms to be heated in accordance with the best heating practice. This improvement simplified the construction and insured heat regardless of unfavorable winds and drafts which often interfered with the natural circulation of heated air.

Another improvement is the insulating blanket of rock wool which is furnished with each Heatilator unit. This speeds up the building of the fireplace, prevents loss of heat in the masonry and also serves as an expansion cushion—absorbing any pressure that might be set up by the slight expansion of the metal when heated. In no other way can this expansion be controlled.

When the Heatilator was first put on the market over ten years ago it was immediately accepted by architects, builders and owners alike as the first real advance in fireplace construction. Since then it has become the standard way to insure a successful fireplace — proved in thousands of homes and camps everywhere.



"WHAT OWNERS SAY"

Glad to Recommend Heatilator

"I'll be delighted to allow prospective Heatilator purchasers to inspect my fireplace and tell them its many advantages."—M. B., Kirkland, Wash.

A Severe Test

"The Heatilator Fireplace in my cabin in the mountains gives more heat than I ever dared hope for from a fireplace. The cabin is in one of the coldest places in Colorado at an altitude of 9000 feet. Still the fireplace heats a living room at far below zero."—Mrs. H. C. B., Denver, Colo.

Very Economical

"The Heatilator is very economical with fuel, using about one-half as much as the ordinary fireplace, yet producing more than four times the ordinary amount of heat."—T. B. C., Lewiston, Calif.

Plenty of Warmth for Cool Season

"I am more than pleased with my Heatilator. It sure sends out the heat and fills the gap in the spring and fall when we need some heat but not as much as a furnace."—J. B. T., Monroe City, Mo.

Heats Entire Bungalow

"Our Heatilator has already paid for itself in conservation of fuel. We have a five room California bungalow, and are able to heat the entire house with the fireplace."—W. M. L., San Diego, Calif.

Saves Installation Expense

"In building our fireplace with the Heatilator we saved considerable expense in firebrick and labor. We are not bothered with smoke and always have a good draft, regardless of the weather."—R. C. K., Red River, New Mexico.

Makes Extra Stove Unnecessary

"I can heat my cabin with my Heatilator Fireplace in cold weather and have it comfortable, while with a regular open fireplace an additional stove heater was required."—Mrs. M. A. W., Hopkins, Minn.

Has Many Advantages

"Since our Heatilator Fireplace was built, I have noted the following results: it cost us less to construct, it has a fine appearance, it is clean, economical to operate, does not smoke, and distributes the heat evenly over the entire building."—H. E. R., Bemidji, Minn.

Keeps Mountain Home Comfortable

"The Heatilator I have installed in my summer home in the mountains has given me the greatest satisfaction."—L. M. E., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Open Fire Now Enjoyable

"The Heatilator added very little cost to our fireplace for which we have been repaid many times. It is a new and pleasant experience for us to have an open fire to enjoy and to have our rooms evenly and comfortably heated with the same fuel."—C. G. H., Painesville, Ohio.

A New Source of Pleasure

"I should like to shake hands with the man who designed the Heatilator. Its perfect operation has been a pleasure in our home. No smoke; no trouble; abundant heat. It never has failed to function."—G. B. F., Elyria, Ohio.

Made Old Fireplace Usable

"Our Heatilator has been put in an old fireplace in a northeast corner room that was originally built for a sleeping porch. This room is now used for a second living room and we have no trouble in getting the temperature to 70 degrees any time."—H. J. G., Ponchatoula, La.

Adds Weeks of Use to Cabin

"I have a five room cabin in northern Wisconsin where I spend many weeks in the fall and during the winter months. The only heat is that furnished by the Heatilator unit which has proved satisfactory in every respect."—C. P. S., Appleton, Wisconsin.

No Limit to Mantel Treatment

"I was able to secure just the architectural treatment I wanted in connection with these Heatilator Fireplaces. I also found that the price of your units did not greatly increase the total cost of the work, as they were so quickly installed by the mason."—S. D. B., Detroit, Mich.

Value of Camp Increased

"If I had not installed a Heatilator in my camp I would never have known true enjoyment of camp life. Having done so has increased the value of every other dollar put into it beyond estimate."—C. E. H., West Hartford, Conn.

Heatilator Serves a Long-felt Need

"The Heatilator serves a long felt need in assuring flawless construction by the mason, smokeless operation and a very desirable source of extra heat."—W. B. K., Architect, New York City.

Builder Recommends

"As a builder I have used sixteen Heatilators and found them very satisfactory and economical to build. There is satisfaction of knowing that the Heatilator will work correctly when finished."—G. W. E., Camp Hill, Pa.

A Real Saving in Fuel Cost

"I find that the Heatilator furnishes sufficient heat to take the chill out of the house during fall and spring. This enables me to save from 10% to 20% in the cost of fuel."—J. J. T., Raleigh, N. C.

Ideal for Southern Home

"I installed a Heatilator Fireplace in my new home. The living room is 15' x 30' and two adjoining bedrooms are each 15' x 15'. I heat these three rooms from the one fireplace."—T. C. A., Decatur, Ala.

Makes Fireplace Usable

"The Heatilator was installed for me in a fireplace that we had never been able to use on account of its smoking very badly, but since its installation this feature has been eliminated entirely and the heating has proved entirely satisfactory."—A. M. D., Brunswick, Ga.

HEATILATOR FIREPLACE SPECIFICATIONS

The Heatilator is made of the same high grade steel used in the manufacture of the finest steel furnaces. The entire inner shell — including the firebox, downdraft shelf and all surfaces in direct contact with the fire — is heavy 3/16" boiler plate to insure maximum service. The smoke dome, serving as a form for the masonry, is 14 gauge.

Formed of a single piece of 3/16" plate, the Heatilator firebox has no welded joints across the back or lower corners where greatest strength is required. The need for special reinforcing is eliminated. All seams are electrically welded. The damper is positive in action with a simple poker-control that does not require fixtures in the mantel.

Complete Range of Sizes

Catalog Number	Finished Width	Opening Height	*Flue Sizes	Fuel Capacity	Weight
24H	23"	24"	8½" x 13"	up to 16"	166 lbs.
28H	27"	25"	8½" x 13"	up to 20"	182 lbs.
34H	33"	26"	X 8½" x 13"	up to 27"	245 lbs.
39H	37"	28"	13" x 13"	up to 30"	287 lbs.
44H	42"	31"	13" x 13"	up to 33"	404 lbs.
50H	48"	33"	13" x 18"	up to 38"	459 lbs.
62H	60"	36"	13" x 18"	up to 50"	701 lbs.
74H	72"	38½"	18" x 24"	up to 62"	920 lbs.

*See Dimension Table on next page for complete data on flue sizes.

Heating Capacity Ratings

The ratings at the right are based on a forty degree change in temperature which should easily be obtained and maintained in the ordinary type of construction. No account has been taken of the reflected and direct heat from the fire itself. These ratings are moderate in every case and considered safe in ordinary practice. However, they should not alone determine the size Heatilator to be used. Other factors such as relation of fireplace to size of room, space available, etc., should also be considered.

Where more than a forty degree rise in temperature is desired, a larger unit should be installed or forced circulation provided by means of electric fans placed at intake open-

ings. Heating efficiency is increased by burning fuel in a fireplace basket. High, solid back types should not be used.

Catalog Number	Room Capacity (Natural Circulation)	Room Capacity (Forced Circulation)
24H	2250 cu. ft.	3700 cu. ft.
28H	3000 cu. ft.	6000 cu. ft.
34H	3500 cu. ft.	7000 cu. ft.
39H	4200 cu. ft.	8400 cu. ft.
44H	5000 cu. ft.	9500 cu. ft.
50H	5900 cu. ft.	10600 cu. ft.
62H	7000 cu. ft.	12600 cu. ft.
74H	9000 cu. ft.	16200 cu. ft.

EXAMPLE: A 34H unit rated for 3500 cu. ft. room capacity would be equivalent to recommendation for a room 30x14x8 or total room capacity of 3360 cu. ft.

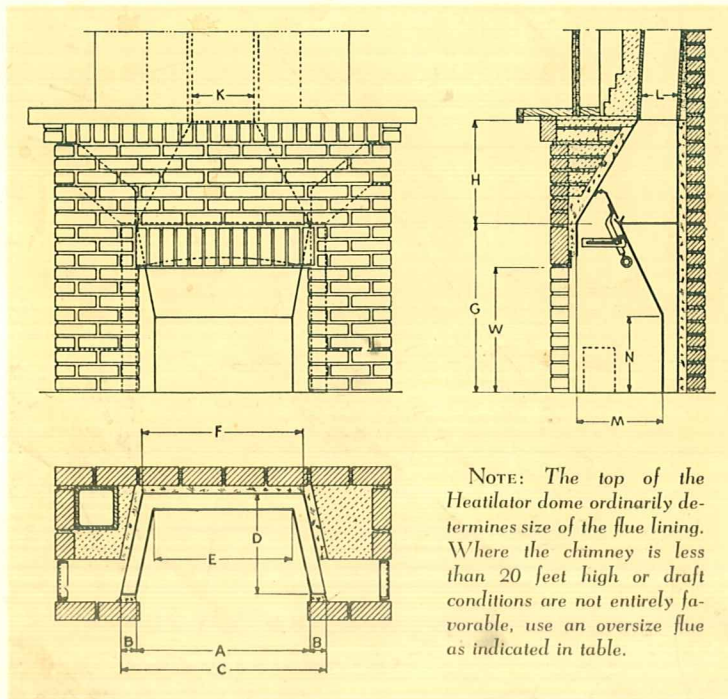
Insulating Material

A complete blanket of rock wool, sufficient to cover the entire unit is shipped from factory with each Heatilator Fireplace. Placed between the unit and the masonry when the fireplace is built, this insulation eliminates the waste of heat in the masonry or through crevices around the chimney flue. Its use speeds up construction and, by keeping the heat out of the masonry, helps to prevent drying checks or cracks to which all masonry is subject.

The insulating material also serves as an expansion cushion — absorbing any pressure that might be set up by the slight expansion of the metal when heated. There is less possibility of cracked masonry with the Heatilator than without it.

14x16
64
160
8 224
1592

HEATILATOR UNIT DIMENSIONS



Catalog Number	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	N	W
24H	24	3	30	18	16	21	31	16	12	8	15	13	24
28H	28	3	34	18	20	25	32	16	12	8	15	14	25
34H	34½	3	40½	20	27	32	33½	20	12	8	17	15	26
39H	39	4	47	21	32	38	36	20	12	12	17	17½	28
44H	44	5	54	25	32	40	42	24	12	12	20	17	31
50H	50	6	62	26	38	46	44	26	16	12	20	19	33
62H	62	8	78	28	50	64	48	28	16	12	22	22	36
74H	74	10	94	30	62	79	52½	28	24	16	24	22	38½

NOTE: Above dimensions in inches. To obtain overall height possible for an arched opening, add the following to dimensions "W" shown above: 24H-7/8", 28H-1¼", 34H-1¼", 39H-1½", 44H-2½", 50H-2½", 62H-3½", 74H-4½". Arched openings are slightly lower at sides than dimension "W".

Chimney Flue Sizes (See Note)

Catalog Number	For Chimneys Over 20' High			For Chimneys Under 20' High		
	*Square or Rect. Flue	*Round Flue	*Oval Flue	*Square or Rect. Flue	*Round Flue	*Oval Flue
24H	8½ x 13	12	8½ x 13	8½ x 13	12	8½ x 13
28H	8½ x 13	12	8½ x 13	8½ x 13	12	8½ x 17
34H	8½ x 13	12	8½ x 17	13 x 13	15	13 x 17
39H	13 x 13	15	13 x 17	13 x 13	15	13 x 17
44H	13 x 13	15	13 x 17	13 x 18	18	17 x 17
50H	13 x 18	18	17 x 17	13 x 18	18	17 x 17
62H	13 x 18	20	17 x 21	18 x 18	20	17 x 21
74H	20 x 24	20	21 x 21	20 x 24	22	

*Outside dimensions shown for square, rectangular and oval flues — inside diameters for round flues.

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What is the life of the Heatilator?

The Heatilator is made of the same high grade steel used in the best furnaces. In constant use six to eight months a year under extreme heat, these furnaces have an average life of twenty years. Consequently, the same material used in an open fireplace should last much longer. However, replacement of the Heatilator firebox would not be more difficult nor expensive than relining the ordinary fireplace. Even if the fireplace was used constantly a repair job of this type would not be expected for many years.

Is the Heatilator a substitute for a central heating plant?

A Heatilator Fireplace will usually provide all the heat required in mild climates during the cooler months — eliminating the need for expensive heating equipment. Likewise in the more severe climates it will provide adequate warmth in cool spring and fall weather. However, no heat-circulating fireplace unit should be expected to serve as a substitute for a central

heating plant under conditions where the latter would normally be required. Although it is actually possible to force them far beyond normal operating efficiency, installation for this purpose cannot be recommended.

Would it be better to take air from outdoors?

In the early days of warm air heating it was customary to take cold air from outside. Now it is exceptional. The reason given by heating engineers is that plenty of fresh air seeps into the ordinary home. Also that on many days when adverse winds or drafts affected the flow of air from outdoors, it was impossible to get good heating results.

The Heatilator circulates a new supply of warmed air in exactly the same way as does the warm air furnace. The cold air supply may be taken from the room directly into the fireplace heating chamber or may be brought from any part of the house by means of cold air boxes under the floor. Or, understanding the disadvantages to be overcome, the owner may

still bring the cold air supply from outdoors, either through the back of the chimney or by means of cold air boxes.

How much does a Heatilator add to fireplace cost?

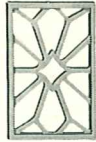
This varies with the size Heatilator, design of the fireplace and type of masonry but in the popular sizes at least half of the cost of the unit itself is offset by the saving in materials and labor. In some installations this may run slightly higher but even so it is a small added amount to insure a fireplace that can be used and enjoyed.

Where can I see a Heatilator?

Leading building supply dealers carry Heatilators in stock or will gladly order for inspection and approval without risk or expense. Warehouse stocks are carried in important trade centers for quick delivery. If additional Heatilator information or assistance with your particular fireplace construction is desired, our Engineering Department will gladly make recommendations without obligation.

HEATILATOR FIREPLACE ACCESSORIES

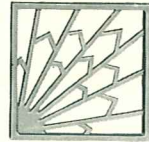
Intake and Outlet Grilles or Registers



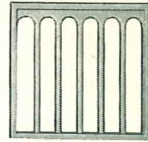
No. 16, 5"x8"
Cast Iron



No. 20, 8"x8"
Cast Iron



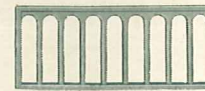
No. 21, 8"x8"
Cast Iron



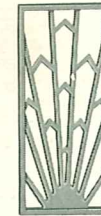
No. 22, 8"x8"
No. 40, 10"x10"
Cast Iron



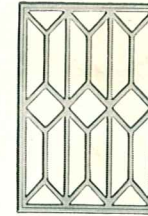
No. 23, 8"x8"
Cast Iron



No. 30, 12"x5"
Cast Iron



No. 31, 5"x12"
Cast Iron



No. 51, 8"x12"
Cast Iron



No. 25, 8"x8"
Stamped

These attractive grilles have been designed for use at the air intakes and warm air outlets of the Heatilator Fireplace. In some fireplaces it is desirable to use the same style grille at all openings. In others a combination of two designs is effective. Nos. 21 and 25 are recommended for outlets only — Nos. 30 and 35 for intakes in baseboards.

All cast iron and stamped grilles include a metal housing to be set in the masonry and to which the grille face is attached. The louvre-type grilles, designed for use in wood mantels and wall surfaces are attached with screws.

Use 5"x8" grilles with 24H unit only.

8"x8" grilles with 28H to 44H units.

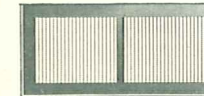
5"x12" grilles with 28H to 44H units.

10"x10" grilles with 50H and larger units.

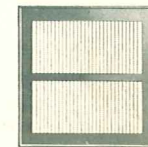
8"x12" grilles with 50H and larger units.



No. 34, 5"x12"
Louvre Type

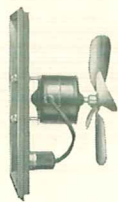


No. 35, 12"x5"
Louvre Type



No. 26, 8"x8"
Louvre Type

Electric Fan Grilles



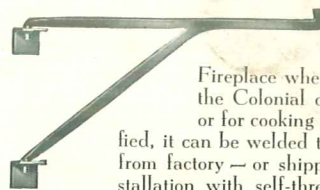
In homes and camps where maximum heat is required from the fireplace, the heating capacity of the Heatilator can be doubled by forcing circulation of air through the unit with electric fans at both intake openings. In some cases this extra warmth eliminates the need for other heating equipment — in others it means a greater saving in heating costs during spring and fall. The Heatilator grilles listed below can be furnished with fans as shown at left. Fans and grilles are completely assembled with electrical outlet connection. 60 cycle A. C. motors are furnished as standard equipment — special motors available on order.

No. 16F	5"x8"	for 24H only
Nos. 20F, 22F	8"x8"	for 28H to 44H
Nos. 30F, 31F	5"x12"	for 28H to 44H
No. 40F	10"x10"	for 50H and up
No. 51F	8"x12"	for 50H and up

Shutter Grilles

Where duplicate warm air outlets are installed in separate rooms, all Heatilator grilles can be furnished with shutters to direct the flow of heat. In no case, however, should they be used to completely shut off circulation of air through the unit when a fire is burning.

Fireplace Crane



This sturdy and well designed crane is available for the Heatilator Fireplace where it is desired to carry out the Colonial or Early American style — or for cooking over the open fire. If specified, it can be welded to the unit before shipment from factory — or shipped separately for easy installation with self-threading metal screws. It is placed on the left side of the firebox only, to avoid interference with the damper control. Made in a range of sizes to fit all Heatilator units.

Miscellaneous Accessories

The following accessories are usually required for most fireplace installations and can be shipped with the Heatilator on order:

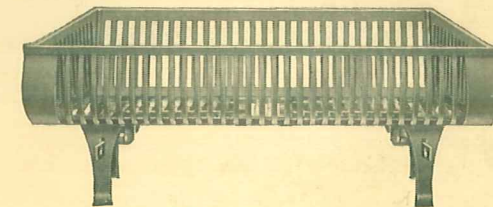
Straight Angle Supports — a heavy angle iron which supports the masonry above the fireplace opening. Available for all Heatilator unit sizes.

Arch Support — an iron support for arched openings — curved to conform to the Heatilator opening.

Ash Dump — for installation in the floor of the firebox — cast iron — 5"x8".

Cleanout Door — to permit easy removal of ashes from chimney ash pit — cast iron — 8"x8".

Fireplace Basket



Best results are obtained from a fireplace when the fuel is burned in a basket. This attractive Heatilator Basket is designed especially for use with the Heatilator. Open spindles all around permit the heat to reach the firebox — insure greater heating efficiency than with the ordinary solid back type.

Another feature is the poker-controlled shaker grates in the bottom which permit ashes to be dumped quickly without handling. Where both wood and coal are used the Heatilator Basket can be easily converted into a wood cradle by removing the ends. Made in three popular sizes.

No. 232 — 22" wide at front, 15 3/4" wide at back, 12 1/2" deep, 10 1/2" high. For use with Heatilator units 24H and 28H. Shipping weight 45 lbs.

No. 233 — 26" wide at front, 20" wide at back, 15" deep, 11" high. For use with Heatilator units 28H, 34H and 39H. Shipping weight 70 lbs.

No. 234 — 32" wide at front, 25 1/2" wide at back, 15" deep, 11 1/2" high. For use with Heatilator units 39H and 44H. Shipping weight 80 lbs.

DIRECTIONS FOR INSTALLING THE HEATILATOR FIREPLACE

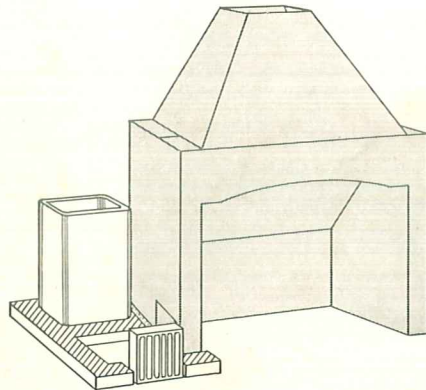
Planning the Foundation

To determine the exact foundation size for any given size of fireplace opening, proceed as follows:

Length of Foundation. To the width of the fireplace opening, add the width of the two posts or columns to obtain the foundation length. Note: The masonry on either side of the fireplace opening should overlap the Heatilator by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" to conceal the joint between metal and masonry. Thus the width of the masonry opening will be slightly less than the opening in the unit itself.

Example: The 34H Heatilator has a finished opening width of 33". Side posts of $16\frac{1}{2}$ " are in good proportion which totals 55" for the two posts. Thus the 33" opening plus 55" for the posts = 66", total length of foundation.

This is the minimum length when space must be provided for an extra flue $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$. An extra flue $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 15"$ requires posts of 21" each or a foundation length of 75". When no other flues are located in the same chimney, the side posts may be reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}"$, making a total allowance for posts of 25" or the total length of the foundation 58", which should be minimum for a 34H Heatilator.



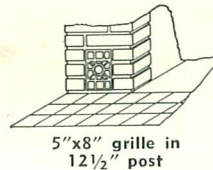
Width of Foundation. To the depth of the Heatilator from front to back add 4" for a single row of brick at back or 8" for a double row. Add also 4" minimum facing for brick posts, 6" to 8" for stone.

Example: Depth of the 34H Heatilator from front to back, 20" + 4" for a single row of brick at back + 4" brick facing + $\frac{1}{2}$ " for insulation at front and $\frac{1}{2}$ " at back = 29".

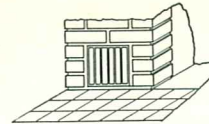
Set the Heatilator on a finished foundation of firebrick at floor level. Ash pit, clean-out door and hearth supports should be planned with the foundation.

Foundation for Stone Fireplace. When stone is used for the fireplace masonry and chimney, the course of stone at the back of the Heatilator and around the flue should be 8" in order to withstand the load. This necessitates a slightly larger foundation than otherwise needed. It is also necessary to carefully smooth the air passages to prevent irregularities in the stone from forming pockets or obstructions to the air circulation.

Grille Size and Location Affects Post Size



5"x8" grille in
12 1/2" post



8"x8" grille in
16 1/2" post

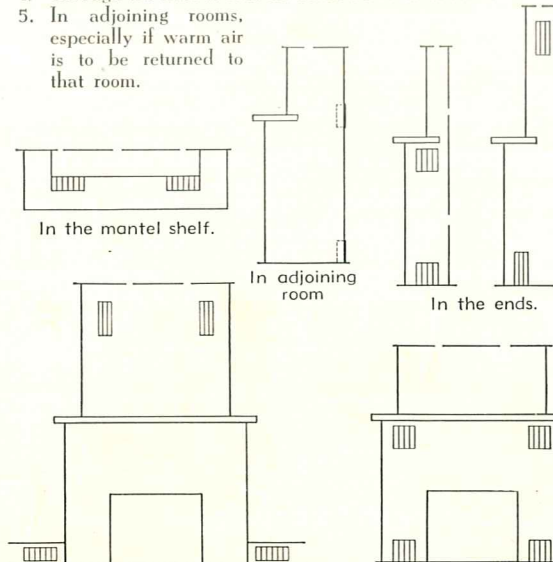
Where 5"x8" or 5"x12" grilles are placed in the front of a brick fireplace, the minimum post size will be $12\frac{1}{2}"$; for 8"x8" grilles, the minimum post size will be $16\frac{1}{2}"$; and for 10"x10" grilles, the minimum post size will be 21". When stone or other materials are used, post sizes will vary accordingly. If extra flue for heating plant is to be provided for, a minimum post width of $16\frac{1}{2}"$ will be required.

To locate 8"x8" grilles in the ends of the fireplace, it is necessary to project the fireplace mantel $12\frac{1}{2}"$ to 15" into the room. To use 5"x8" or 5"x12" grilles in the ends requires $9\frac{1}{2}"$ projection into the room. Many installations are made with intake grilles in the baseboard at the sides of the fireplace.

Location of Air Intake Openings

Air intakes may be located as follows:

1. In the ends of the mantel if mantel extends sufficiently into the room.
2. In the front of the fireplace posts at floor level.
3. In baseboards at sides of fireplace.
4. Through the floor to cold air boxes below floor level.
5. In adjoining rooms, especially if warm air is to be returned to that room.



All grilles located in the front of the mantel.

Location of Warm Air Outlet Openings

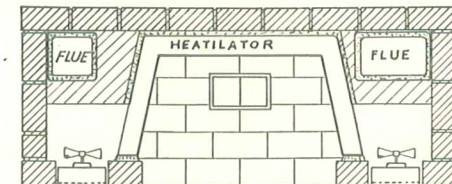
Warm air outlet openings may be placed as follows:

1. In the front of the mantel either below or above the mantel shelf.
2. In the ends of the mantel, if there is room, either above or below the shelf level.
3. In the mantel shelf, if mantel projects sufficiently to permit.
4. Through the rear of chimney to adjacent rooms or to upper rooms.

Where outlet grilles are placed some distance from outlets in the Heatilator, use asbestos covered metal pipes to conserve the heat and speed up circulation. In every case the warm air outlets in the masonry should be somewhat higher than the openings in the Heatilator itself.

Passages for warm air should be equal in area to Heatilator outlets. They should also be free of all pockets, obstructions, or sharp turns and level runs that would reduce volume of circulation.

Location of Extra Flues



When flues from heating plant or fireplace on lower floor use the same chimney, they should be placed to run through the fireplace masonry, as shown above. Size of extra flues determine the width of the fireplace posts and, consequently, the size of the foundation. Be sure that extra flues are placed as far back in the corners as possible to prevent interference with Heatilator air passages.

Size of Fireplace Flue

The opening at the top of the Heatilator dome usually indicates the size of chimney flue required and is in correct proportion to the size of the fireplace opening. See table on page 20 for complete flue size data. A separate tight flue with no other connections into it must be provided for each fireplace. Angles or turns of over 30 degrees must be avoided.

Height of Chimney

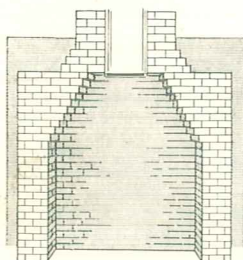
The chimney should extend at least two feet above the highest peak of the building. The top of the chimney should be sloped from the outside masonry to top of flue lining so that any cross currents will be directed upward.

To Rebuild a Fireplace Around the Heatilator

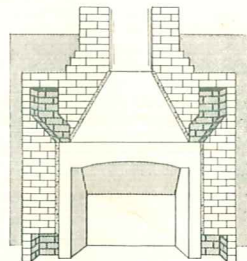
Before starting work check these two points carefully:

1. Size of present flue must be at least as large as required by Heatilator to be used.
2. The chimney and mantel should be so constructed that an opening of sufficient size to admit the Heatilator can be made either from the front or back.

The next step is to open up the chimney — taking down the mantel — and face of the fireplace if the unit is to be installed from the front. Firebrick and damper should be taken out and the rough masonry cleaned up. Any obstructions should be removed and a coat of light cement placed on the masonry to fill the weak or uneven parts. Allowance must be made for insulation material around Heatilator. Air passages should then be provided, the unit with its covering of insulation set in place, and the fireplace masonry rebuilt according to directions for new construction.



Left—The chimney opened up to receive the Heatilator. Old firebrick have been removed and rough masonry evened.



Right—Ready to rebuild mantel. The Heatilator in place with intake and outlet passages being provided in the masonry.

General Instructions

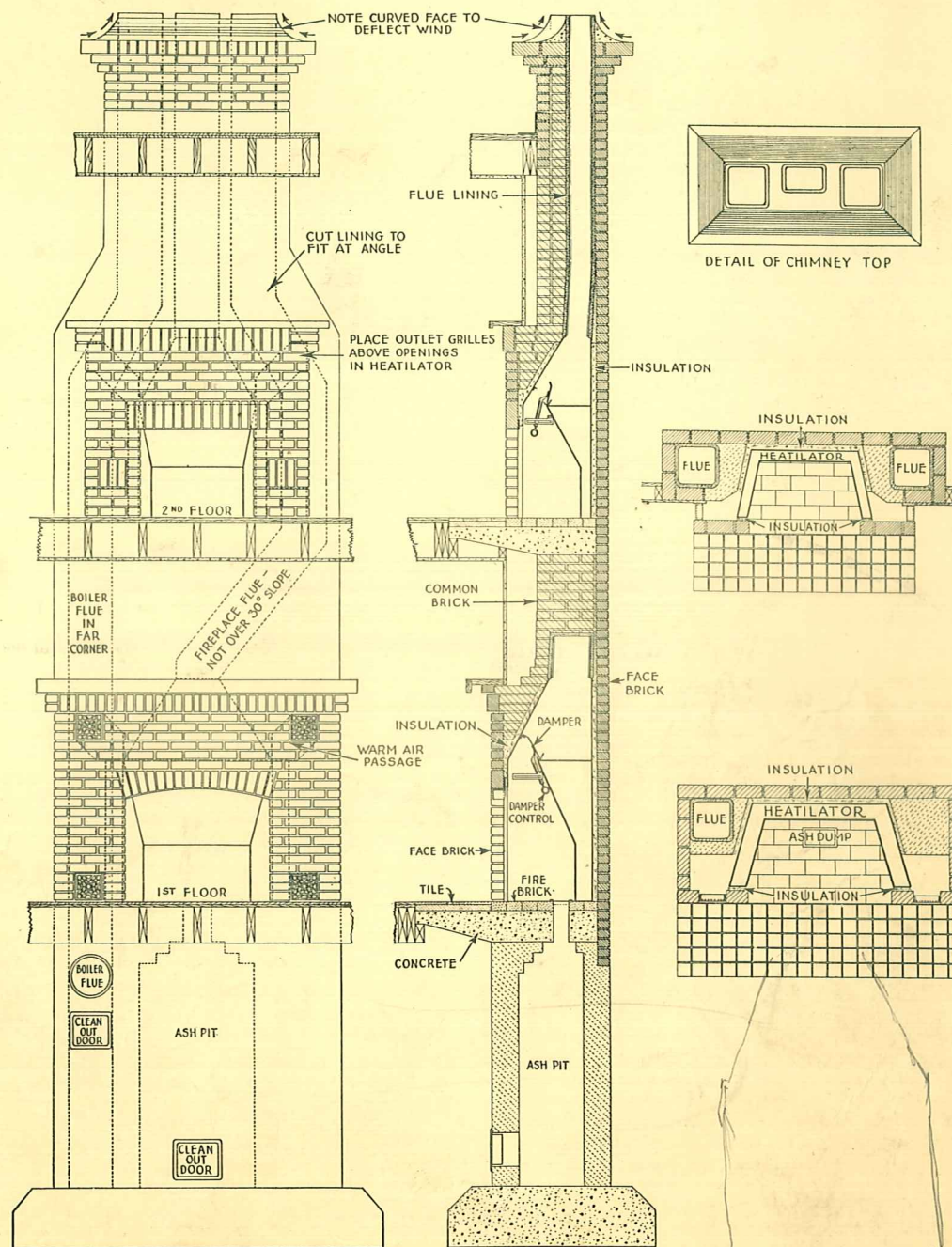
The Heatilator serves as a form around which to build the fireplace masonry — but should not be used as a support for the masonry. All masonry must be self-supporting.

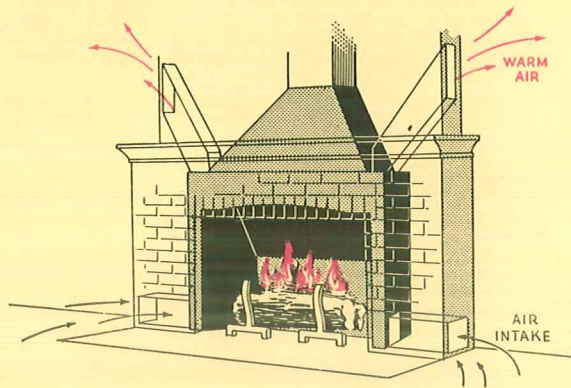
The height of the fireplace opening may be increased by laying up a raised floor for the Heatilator or by setting the unit itself on a row of firebrick. In the latter case, however, it is necessary to reduce the opening width in proportion. To assure correct operation the total opening area must not exceed that of the actual opening in the Heatilator itself.

Installation plans and assistance on special Heatilator Fireplace installations not covered in this folder will be furnished by our Engineering Department — without obligation. Write to

HEATILATOR COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HEATILATOR FIREPLACE INSTALLATION PLAN





The HEATILATOR Fireplace
Circulates Heat • Will not Smoke